



## WISDOM.

Council met on May 14th at the house of John Michie. Papers and accounts read and referred to committees.

Brandon, Hunter.—That the clerk be instructed to write to the secretary of state at Ottawa for permission to control the ferries on the Assiniboine in this municipality. Carried.

Clark was instructed to inform the council of the municipality of Sifton that their offer to grant \$100 each to the approaches leading on the south side to the two ferries will be met by the council making the approaches on the north side of the river; also instructed to purchase 18 scarpers from Mr. Kennedy, of Virden.

Spears, Nichols.—That Mr. Hunter, deputy-reeve, get the bond, as presented by the treasurer, signed by him and his sureties and given into the care of the clerk. Carried.

Brandon, Hunter.—That the reeve be instructed to transfer the funds, belonging to this municipality, now in the Merchants' Bank, into the treasurer's hands. Carried.

Report of school committee:

1st. Petition of W. H. Gray and others asking to have a section formed in 11, 23 to be called "Education Point." Recommended, as amended, by striking out sections 9, 10, 11, 12.

2nd. Petition of Wm. Spears and others, asking to have a section formed taking parts of 11-23, and 11-24, to be called "Verity." Recommended to be granted.

Report adopted.

Finance committee recommended payment of the following:

And, Freedland, for stationery..... \$30.52

C. Clift, of the MAIL, printing..... 20.00

S. Kent, assessor, part of salary..... 50.00

T. R. Todd, clerk..... 25.00

Report adopted.

By-law No. 9, A.D. 1884, to indemnify the members of council, was introduced, received its several readings and passed, fixing councilor's pay at \$2 per day and mileage.

Brandon, Gray.—That the pathmasters allow four days for a man and team working eight hours. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet at the house of Mr. Currie, sec 36, tp 11, r. 24, on the second Tuesday in June.

T. R. Todd, Clerk.

## CORNWALLIS.

The council met at 10 o'clock, May 14. Present, the reeve, in the chair, and councillors Elder, Gray, Baker, Cardiff, McElvie and Stewart.

Communications were received from: E. W. Low, re-lumb. delivered to W. White. H. S. Bushell and others, re Currie's Lunding Schoo district. Laid over to next meeting.

H. W. Spears and others praying for the formation of a school district in township 10, range 17. Referred back.

The following accounts were passed and ordered to be paid:

T. Waddington, on, returning officer, \$6.40.

H. W. Spears, mileage, \$2.40.

John Duran, repairing bridge, \$21.50.

Mail office, printing, \$2.00.

D. S. Young, assessing township 9, ranges 17, 18, 19, \$34.00.

W. White, contract, \$362.97.

C. A. Durand, three months' salary, \$18.75.

McElvie, Stewart.—That the bridge at Willow Creek, and also that at Waddington, having been inspected by the Reeve and Councillors Baker, Stewart and McElvie, and passed, be it resolved that Mr. White be paid the amount of his contract for each bridge and also sixty-five dollars extra on the bridge at Waddington for the thirteen feet added to the truss; also that the motion appointing the Reeve and Councillor Cardiff inspectors be rescinded.

Year—Baker, Stewart, Elder, and White, head.

Nays—Cardiff and Gray. Carried.

Baker, McElvie—That C. A. Durand, solicitor for the municipality, be paid seventy-five dollars salary for the present year. Carried.

Stewart, Cardiff—That J. McFadie be changed from road beat No. 3 to beat No. 2, in tp. 10, r. 19. Carried.

Baker, McElvie—That B. B. McDonald, H. McFerson, and J. McKay, of S. 15, tp. 9, r. 18, be changed from road beat No. 5 to beat No. 1. Carried.

McElvie, Elder—That the Reeve be authorized to arrange with a P. L. S. to make a survey of the new roads to be opened at Messrs. Waddington's, and that a by-law be prepared confirming the same. Carried.

McElvie, Stewart—That Mr. Waddington be empowered to build the fence along the new road, cost not to exceed 15 cents per rod. Carried.

Elder—That the clerk be instructed to give Mr. Waddington an order on Mr. Smart for what ever he may require for fencing in new road through his farm. Carried.

The following by-law was passed:

By-law No. 17, To authorize the issuing of a promissory note to J. Smart for \$145 with interest at 10 percent.

G. H. Hulse, Clerk.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTREAL, May 21.—Piedaine and Beaudrean, of St. John, have been purchasing all the hay in the surrounding country on credit. They have failed with no assets after victimizing the farmers out of \$150,000. Beaudrean is offering five cents on the dollar, and Piedaine does not show up.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The work of surveying the Calander branch to join the Canadian Pacific is being prosecuted with vigor. The junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway will be made at a point close to the northwest corner of the district of Parry Sound and will pass by the southeast of the bay. The work will be commenced before the 1st of July so as to comply with the conditions on which the Government aid was granted.

New York, May 21.—Wall street showed no improvement this morning over yesterday.

day. There is a growing feeling of uneasiness. The growing was weak and feeble with more sellers than buyers. The pressure was also accelerated by the appearance of the failure of J. L. Brownell & Co., brokers. It is stated that their customers, fraudulently abstracted large blocks of securities.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 21.—Two years ago the Mormon Church had made such progress in the South, that it was decided to establish headquarters, and Chattanooga was selected as the point. Elder Roberts was put in charge, and seventy old elders were distributed throughout the South to proselyte for the church. To-day Elder Roberts left for Mississippi to attend the first conference of Mormons ever held in the South. He states that at this conference it will be decided whether annual state conferences will be held. He avows them, saying the church was growing with marvelous rapidity in the South that such conferences have become necessary.

CALGARY, May 21.—F. P. Day, who came here some time ago representing that he was a detective in the employment of the Canadian Pacific, is under arrest. He had intended to leave here last night for the east. Day has victimized several persons here by pretending to start a cattle ranch and borrowing money on the strength of it. He had in his possession a book of blank passes belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was taken from him by the police at the instance of Assistant-Superintendent Shields. None of the passes had been issued. "Day" is only an alias, but his right name is not known. It is known however that he hails from Ontario, having left there hurriedly, being involved in some trouble with a girl. "Day" gave out here that he was a Cuban by birth and that he was at one time employed by the American Express Company in New York State.

Report adopted.

By-law No. 9, A.D. 1884, to indemnify the members of council, was introduced, received its several readings and passed, fixing councilor's pay at \$2 per day and mileage.

Brandon, Gray.—That the pathmasters allow four days for a man and team working eight hours. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet at the house of Mr. Currie, sec 36, tp 11, r. 24, on the second Tuesday in June.

T. R. Todd, Clerk.

## NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership between Mr. John Michie and Mr. John Michie, in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Mr. Michie, in the City of Brandon aforesaid, and all debts against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Michie, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Brandon this 1st day of March, A.D. 1884.

JOHN BRADLEY.

JAMES STANLEY.

I BEG to notify the public, while thanking them for their liberality, to the part that the firm of Mr. Michie & Stanley has been dissolved and will henceforth be carried on by me, and I solicit a continuance of the support so liberally given to the late firm, of which I was a member.

JOHN BRADLEY.



# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Brandoa Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884

(Continued from 2nd page.)

—a mushroom development—an expanded flower in a night. These cries of discontent have done so much to damage the credit of the railway Company, as well as the natural resources of the country in the English money market, that instead of hastening the construction of branch roads they are only retarding their progress. It is mainly upon the value of the lands the Company have received from the Government, that the Company secure credit abroad to build the roads, and every cry raised to damage the credit of the country only delays the realization of local railways. The country will bear any amount of honest and impartial criticism, but misrepresentations damage nations no matter what may be their sources. As we have said the Government, however, giving large grants of valuable lands, and extensive subsidies in money to construct these railways, and they will be built and using mercy of those who are engaged for their legalised robbery, the whole position is fully explained. We have mentioned in another section that a slight frost had occurred last year on the 27th of August, which did some damage to the late crops of the whole of western America as far south as the southern part of Illinois, and east to the central portion of Ontario, which was most exceptional, and the unprincipled dealers made use of that circumstance to keep down the price of grain. Had the outside world known the quantity of good grain there was for sale in the country, there would have been plenty of buyers in the market to create sufficient competition to offer proper prices, and that will be for all time in the future, and that trouble would have been averted.

The Government, too, with a spirit of most commendable patriotism, and to make Canada what the United States have become, through the enforcement of the same policy, have adopted a tariff leading to the growth are. The Government are, however, giving their closest attention to the requirements of the country and the people, and are endeavoring to give justice to both through all constitutional avenues.

Others again come to the country, because of the rejoicings that went from house to house of the honor made by appearing in town, etc., endeavoring to raise themselves in fitting in a year or two with the highest knowledge of the times. They expected they could wear kid gloves, when they came down to be in no man's with their slaves, using short plow checks four or five months in the year, ride in carriages as many miles, and grow rich in each season, that wanted for fabulons prizes—so that the farms again, would be a year or two spring into value as it were magic, and in this way make pocketfuls of money in a short time. These, too, have met with disappointment, and of course it took but little coaxing to induce them to join the ranks of the politicians powers of the country are unimpaired, but indeed they are equalized on the face of the earth; the climate is healthy and abundant the seasons are enjoyable from west points of view—in short the country is all that an improving, industrious people, willing to bear with the inconveniences of pioneer life, can look for, and it on'y requires the experience readily acquired, and the spirit to make a proper start in any thing pertaining to agriculture in the country, to acquire success in much less time than must be spent in any other country to acquire the same competency and the same standing in the profession. I recommend to those desiring to locate in this great country to rest assured that everything that can be done by the government will be done with all possible despatch, to develop its natural

every class of the community.

#### REFERENCES

**Decidedly Favorable to Manitoba.**  
Nothing can at any time more satisfactorily show, to a mind open to conviction, the natural developing powers of any country under fair circumstances, than an impartial comparison of its past with that of another country whose growth is generally accepted as highly satisfactory, from every reasonable point of view. For our present purpose, to represent Manitoba abroad as its interest demand, we make a brief comparison of its

history with that of the Province of Ontario, the most progressive of the other six sister provinces of the Dominion Confederacy.

the old city of Kingston was

Although the old city of Kingston was founded by Frontenac in 1672, before Niagara, sometimes, and several other settlements were made about the same time, the growth of Ontario made but little progress until after the Treaty of Paris in 1763, by which the greater portion of the French possessions in America were ceded to Great Britain. During the wars of four years before the country was devastated in every direction, and the few settlements that had been made were either destroyed or so totally deranged that it took seven years to effect a recovery. The last acts in the historical drama of that period, however, were the surrender of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the entire capitulation of Canada to the British rule. On that memorable thirteenth of September morning when the gallant Wolfe encountered the no less gallant Montcalm to decide the fate of the nation, the future of British rule hung by a slender hair. By the blood of about six hundred English, and perhaps a thousand French, Canada, however, passed into the hands of Great Britain, and, for aught the present knows, forever. But as "the paths of glory lead but to the grave," the victory was won by the death of two of the bravest generals the world has ever seen. History does not rank them with the Caesars, the Nelsons, and the Wellingtons, but they were gallant none the less. The jealousies and peculiarities of the races for a time, and the subsequent difficulties with the Indians, led by such eloquent chiefs as Pontiac, retarded settlement for a period; and the American rebellion a few years afterwards, in which Canada became the battleground, kept back the growth of the country by several years.

The lack of wisdom of the Commonwealth, and the repression of Charles II. seemed to have been adopted by their successors. The colonists of American territory were taxed without their consent; in commerce their shipping was discriminated against, and when the endurance of the colonists could bear plundering and insincerity no longer, they struck for liberty and gained it, by the loss of many valuable lives.

Whether the country could have been retained as an appendage of the British Crown, under more favorable circumstances, for all time, is a matter of mere speculation; but the blundering of the British rulers of those days, was none the less a serious detriment to the Canadian colonies.

the book, and but four years of oligarchy in the country. This was in 1867, two years after a Provincial government was established. Although during the war 1841-14, in consequence of which Manitoba was fortunately born a witness, the country still remained under the proviso, by the Treaty of Ghent, that peace was restored which the country has happily enjoyed unbroken to the present day, and which it is likely to enjoy for generations to come. In the future from the experience both interesting and instructive, the nations have gained through the trials of the past.

At the close of the war manufacturing may be said to have taken its rise—a bank was established at Kingston and immigration set in and swelled the population to 7,000 a square mile of the territory so far taken up. In those days (1851) but \$10,000 was voted to defray the expenses of civil government, though the population was 120,000 people, and with less than 200,000 people the Province of Manitoba is able to appropriate five times that amount to defray the expenses of government. A while ago in 1851

be complain because the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and the Government hold lands that are not liable to taxation, as militating against settlement, yet the same state of things

to go upon the Board, but disliking the management he resigned in a short time afterwards. In the meantime the Scotch shareholders, by prosecuting enquiry found their purchases were comparatively worthless, and that the whole scheme was "boomed" worse than any Manitoba town lots, and a crash was the result. The limits are found to be nearly useless, and Banks are let in for some \$900,000. The American Lumber Co., of Michigan, that went down recently, was one of the heads of the Canadian monster. The loss to the Scottish purchasers will be heavy, no matter how the concern may be wound up. But very few believe Mr. MacKenzie would intentionally lend himself to such a fraud, but his mistake lay in allowing political objections to run between judgment and duty.

the past. The governors selected their own counsellors, who were generally government officers, sheriffs, judges, &c., besides, and thus virtually ignored the wishes of the people, while from the first Manitoba has been favored with responsible government, and all the consequent advantages enjoyed by the people of Great Britain upon their highly favored Isles. If the people of Manitoba do not like their laws or their law makers, they have an opportunity every four years to select representatives, constituting the government, who will carry out their wishes, and especially they have in their own hands the constitution of their municipal districts, whose regulations affect them more directly. These reforms were effected in the Eastern Provinces through the loss of blood by the rebellion of 1837, but in this country they were guaranteed by the form of government given the people with the autonomy of the Province.

In 1832, three years before the union of the Provinces, the population of the country exceeded four hundred and fifty thousand people, or double that of Manitoba at the present day; and its revenues, to run the machinery of the government, support schools, pay off debt in *scs.*, &c., did not exceed \$30,000,000, the same as that of Manitoba with its increase the other day, and which necessitated a deficit of \$10,000 in the finance. From his comparison, the population of Manitoba has grown from 10,000 in 1870, at consideration to 200,000 to-day in fourteen years, while it took from 1792 to 1793, or thirty years, to make the same increase, and it took forty-two years of governmental existence in our sister Province to raise the productive taxation practised by Manitoba at this moment. It took two, no less than sixty years of provincial life to develop a single mile of railway in Ontario, while Manitoba with fourteen years' existence possesses no less than 400 miles of road in successful operation, carrying all the products of the farm to excellent markets in the lapse of a few hours after shipment. It is true that Ontario is greatly in advance of this Province at the present, in several directions, but it is only behind it in what requires natural resources, capital, enlargement of population, &c., to develop, taking, &c., and such circumstances induce pessimism. The fact is that Manitoba advances as much in one year as any of the other Provinces do in five times that period. The populations of all municipalities (improvements are but) to be extended by a judicious proceeds; an excellent system of colleges, and high and common schools has been adopted to respond to the requirements of the country; call for it, churches are on an equality and are erected by the immigrants in the other Provinces; main appointments are self-evident; in fact, there is nothing wanting but the proper gathering of an indomitable and enterprising people to possess the land, give away a moderate sum by the Dominion Government, and so by comparison of a more moderate sum with the necessary capital to make and make improvements, as enterprise and am-

Incidents just transpiring in Ontario expose the particulars of a remarkable case of Greek against Greek." Some time since Mr. H. Cook, of Toronto, known to fame as Grit putman, who spent \$16,000 in an election contest in one of the divisions of Ontario, during the heyday of Reform, with others organized what was known as the British Canadian Lumbering Co., on the strength of certain timber limits purchased from the Grit Government of Ontario. Immediately after the organization a farin prospectus was issued and carried with references from the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and others of the "uncoo id" of political celebrity. Mr. Cook proceeded to Edinburgh Scotland, unloaded himself of half a million of the stock for cash on the spot, and in a short time afterwards they disposed of the other half to a crew of the canny Scots for cash also, and returned. Upon the representations of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, many of the Scottish brethren were induced to invest. Subsequently the Hon. Mr. Premier was induced



## AND TIMBER.

**Balance in the Country.**  
Willful reader and the intending emigrant, looking toward the Canadian Northwest, who make no special enquiry, are very apt to form the opinion that by "prairies" are meant broad stretches of low, wet land, with long grass, without any timber, and as a consequence an uninviting country for the settler, with a long and dreary winter before him. We have shown in other articles that except in occasional patches, the country is neither low nor marshy; that it is undulating, and possesses all the diversity of elevations peculiar to other countries, and has as a matter of fact much larger areas of unbroken land than are to be found in other countries of the world. These tracts are interspersed with beautiful lakes, small meandering rivers and streams, and with usually skirted with timber of different growths. The most commonly accepted theory is that but for the fires that have periodically over run the country in ages past, in great areas at a time, fed by the long, native grass, the entire territory would be as well wooded as the other Provinces of America.

As the spread of these fires has been intercepted by the intervention of hills, rivers and lakes, the skirtings of timber alluded to are easily accounted for, and these are, the country over, in sufficient bulk to serve the people with fuel and fencing material for a long time to come. There are a few plains, in extent some of them perhaps from fifty to seventy-five miles long, and from forty to seventy-five miles in width in which but little timber is to be met with, but these tracts are but few in number, and need not be occupied centrally until provision is further advanced for the development of the coal mines of the country. In homesteading, the Government has very wisely provided for the requirements of the settlers. They have withheld the timbered lands bordering the rivers and lakes from general sale, surveyed them into lots of 20 acres each, which are for sale at \$5 (.21) per acre to homesteaders whose homesteads do not possess sufficient wood for the ordinary requirements of the farm.

There are, however, immense forests of building and other timbers, the best of pine, spruce, maple, cottonwood, poplar, tamarack, &c., all useful woods, in the neighborhood of Rainy Lake, for a long distance up the Assiniboine, in the Boyne settlement, southwest of Winnipeg, near the Bow and other north-western rivers, and covering a great part of the whole northern country.

As soon as the Canadian Pacific is completed, which will be in about two years' time, branch roads will be built into the wooded country where saw mills will be erected, and building timber furnished at as low figures as will procure it in many portions of the other Provinces.

Leaving the question of wood out of the consideration altogether, Providence has wisely directed a fuel supply for this northwestern country. It is now ascertained that the whole of the Souris country is underlaid with thick seams of a good lignite coal. It is not, of course, as durable an article as the anthracite specimens of England, Nova Scotia, or Pennsylvania, but burns readily, makes a good heat, and is in every way a very desirable article of fuel. When the South-Western railway is extended to that section which will doubtless be within a year, Winnipeg should have coal from these mines at \$5 or \$6 per ton. Beds are found here eight feet in thickness, they underlie an area of about 120 square miles, and consequently contain in a rough estimate about 900,000,000 tons, a sufficiency for the country for many years to come.

Already an almost inexhaustible supply of lignite has been discovered and developed to a considerable extent at Medicine Hat about 530 miles west of Winnipeg, on the line of the C. P. R. The past winter these mines have supplied Winnipeg, Brandon, and several points along the road with the principle portion of their fuel supply, and it is near the surface that it can be dug and placed on the cars at about \$2 per ton. In short, investigation proves that a great portion of the whole western country from the 110th meridian to the Rockies and back to the 60th parallel is dotted with large sections of coal-bearing strata, while very valuable seams of the best of anthracite have been found in the Cascade range west of the Rockies. Then on the Pacific Slope again the most valuable forests and coal mines are known to exist in almost illimitable supply. In the vicinity of the Belly and Bow Rivers seams are known to exist in great breadth, varying from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons to the square mile. These facts, which have all been demonstrated by actual experiment, prove that the coal supply of the Canadian Northwest is no longer a matter of speculation or doubt. The river and lake banks provide sufficient timber for fuel for local purposes, for the present generation; the vast timber forests when pierced by the visits of the iron horse will yield sufficient building timber for generations yet unborn; and the immense coal-beds will furnish fuel for the dairies of the cities and towns, for the manufacturers yet to be developed, for the use of the steamboats and the railways for all time to come. There is no longer ground for doubt in these directions, it only requires the events of time to

satisfy the world. Manitoba and the Northwest are inexhaustibly supplied with these essentials of progress and prosperity.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

Next to fuel, the water supply of any country is a matter of vital importance to the intending settler. Without an ample supply of good water for man and beast, a country is undesirable for settlement no matter what may be its advantages in other directions. A glance at the map of the Canadian Northwest must convince the observer, even in the absence of other information, that this country is specially favored. The numerous lakes and rivers of the country to be found every where at easy distances from one another, and most of which are fed by springs afford ample assurance of a plentiful supply in this extensive country. There are areas in which well water of the best can not be conveniently obtained because of alkali substances in the soil, but these are very rare; and it is found that even in these a plentiful supply of an excellent article can be obtained by boring to a depth. The surface water vicinity of Winnipeg is found to contain more or less of an unsavory ingredient, but from a short distance west until you reach the plains near Regina, except in an occasional small patch, water of the best and purest can be found at a depth of from ten to twenty feet. At Regina deep shafts have to be sunk, but by their aid an excellent article can be obtained. To the west of Moose Jaw, for a distance of a few miles, and in another belt to the east of Swift Current good water is not readily obtained, the nature of the soil being the direct cause. In that district there are large deposits of tenacious clay, almost pure aluminum, that is clay without porosity, lying near the surface. The under currents of water in these sections are, therefore, forced to follow the underlying strata of gravel beneath. Where these clay beds are thinnest, and the gravel nearest the surface, water is, as a matter of course, more easily obtained. This difficulty, however, although readily overcome, is confined to a small tract of central Assiniboia, westerly and throughout the whole of the Province of Alberta, between that and the Rocky Mountains, there are some of the clearest and most beautiful streams, fed by springs, and running through courses of gravel, that are to be met with in any portion of the explored world. In these streams, at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet, fish can be seen playing at the bottom; and those who have made more particular observations assert they can see a ten cent silver piece at that depth. Of course no one can doubt the healthfulness and advantage of such extensive supplies of the aqua pura, surrounding an agricultural country.

## The Farmers' Agitation.

Nearly every one in the east has heard of the Farmers' agitation league last autumn, which reached its zenith in January and February, and which has gradually subsided until there is now nothing left but the smouldering embers covered by piles of ashes of various hues. This movement had reached such a height during the winter, that from reports sent east, many in the other Provinces who did not know the circumstances, believed the country was on the verge of rebellion, so inflammatory were the articles written for the Press, and the letters sent to personal friends. The fever has now, however, subsided and for the injury it has done the country abroad there would be but little cause to regret the results. Many who have been leaders in the upturning seeing the rashness of their course have settled down to business again, and will become the better and more industrious citizens from the experience they have gained.

To the outsider, but little was known of the origin of the movement and less of the fuel that fed the flames. With these, suppositions and conjectures had their way, and it is for this reason so much injury has been done. Many in eastern Canada, the United States and England, from the information they received, arrived at the conclusion the Government were intentionally persecuting the people for some unexplained reason, after the manner of some Asiatic potentates; others thought that the natural productiveness of the country was so much misrepresented that thousands had been brought here and forced to the verge of starvation because of the deficiency of crops. But neither of these conclusions is founded on fact.

It may be true that every feature of the Land Regulations of the Dominion Government is not just perfection; but the aim of the Government is to make the whole as near as possible—to establish such laws as will locate as many bona fide settlers in the country in the most comfortable way compatible with the condition of things and at as little expense to the settler as possible. To accomplish this requires a great deal of thought and a little judicious experiment. The principle in men to speculate is so great that in a new country, with the promise of Manitoba and the Northwest, the efforts of the Government to defeat that object and to protect the real settler have to be well and skilfully employed. It often turns out that the object of a regulation to-day is rendered partially inoperative, because of the ingenuity of a schemer, in sometime afterwards, and a change is found necessary in the interests of

the country. But that such is the case in this country is not at all to be wondered at, as the American Government who have been experimenting with their homestead system for the last fifty years, find it in a crude state still, greatly inferior to that of this country, as a comparison in the sequel will show, and open to further revision. The changes in this country though all for the country's welfare have disturbed the calculations of some aspirants for wealth without labor or industry, and hence their cry of dissatisfaction with the Government.

Believing that, from the rapidity with which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company pushed through the construction of the main line, which is found necessary in order to complete their own eastern connections with the lines in the eastern Provinces, to give the company their own outlet winter as well as summer to the Atlantic seaboard, to guarantee cheap freights for the exports from, and imports to, the Northwest, projected branch lines would be constructed with equal rapidity, many took up land on the line of the proposed roads, went into grain raising on a large scale, going heavily into debt for machinery, and failing to realize their expectations, find themselves in an undesirable financial condition. These people were among the first to kindle the fire of disaffection last fall, and the politicians opposed to the government, to bring grists to their mill, and strengthen their party in the country, took advantage of these people's spirit of discontent to help them along with their political project. Had these settlers, instead of sowing from forty to three hundred acres of wheat the first year of their settlement, going in debt for the machinery to sow and harvest it, dropped simply what they could manage within themselves, raised pork, dairy products, vegetables, &c., in short gone into mixed farming—the products of which would readily sell to advantage, and spent the remainder of their time improving their farms, and wait patiently for a year or two until the railways were built, the eastern world would have heard none of their complaints. The parents of many Canadian settlers who were among the disappointed Manitobans referred to, had to exercise years and years of patience before they secured the railway and water shipping facilities the Manitobans hoped to secure in a twelvemonth after settlement. Nations do not, as a rule, grow with such rapidity, and they are none the less desirable on's to live in because they are not blessed with what many Manitoban agitators desire.

(Continued on fourth page.)

## HARDWARE

## JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

## Building

## Hardware,

## Blacksmiths

## HARDWARE,

## Carpenters' Tools,

## IRON &amp; STEEL.

## COOKING

## STOVES,

WOOD OR COAL,

## Heating STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

## Coal Oil!

Large and best Stock—Lowest prices.

## Wholesale and Retail.

Sixth Street and Rossor Ave.

BRANDON

## ORDER IN COUNCIL.

## MINING REGULATIONS!

## To Govern the Disposal of Mineral Lands other than Coal Lands.

1. These regulations shall be applicable to all Dominion Lands containing gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, zinc, petroleum, iron, or other mineral deposit of economic value, with the exception of coal.

2. Any person may explore vacant Dominion Lands unclaimed or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining under these regulations a mining location for the same, but no exclusive right to the vein, lode, or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

## 1.—QUARTZ MINING.

3. A location for mining, except for iron, on veins, lodes or ledges of quartz or other rock in place, not exceeding 100 feet in length, and 100 feet broad, which shall be straight, due north and south and east and west lines not more than four in number. Its length shall not be more than three times its breadth. Its boundaries beneath the surface shall be the vertical planes in which its surface boundaries lie.

4. Any person having discovered a mineral deposit may obtain a mining location therefor, under these regulations in the following manner:

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

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W. F. WILSON,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealer in Furniture,  
CORNER ROSSE AVENUE & 6th STREET.  
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

can give you anything in the Furniture line that you may require, from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Don't spend a Dollar in Furniture till you see our Stock, as we will give you better value than anyone in the trade, and a Large Stock to Select from.

COME AND SEE US.

Undertaking promptly attended to.

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,  
DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

CORNER NINTH STREET AND ROSSE AVENUE,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

JERRY ROBINSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Our Spring Stock is new & fresh.

And will be found complete in all Lines.

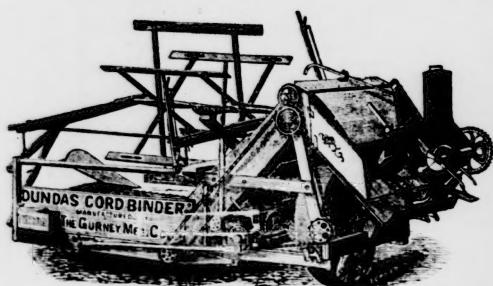
IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS CHEAP,—

GIVE US A TRIAL

We buy in the best markets, and are satisfied with small profits.

JERRY ROBINSON & CO.,

CORNER SIXTH ST. & ROSSE AVENUE.



WM. JOHNSTON,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

“THE DUNDAS CORD BINDER.”

THE BEST GRAIN HARVESTER IN THE WORLD.

It is perfect in all its parts. It has no equal for simplicity and durability. It is easily managed. It is of light draft. It is a perfectly balanced machine. It has the *Only Perfect Reel Made*. It is adjustable to any position. It is supported at both ends and never sags. It is so simple it can be moved with the eyes closed to any position.

The Dundas Cord Binder has removable gearing boxes to prevent wear. Adjustable swinging grain shield, a low down and easy elevator, front and rear binder trips, a complete raising and lowering device, a sure and easy tilt, a self-adjustable elevator, easy to learn, easy to understand.

Farmers, do not fail to see the Dundas Cord Binder before giving your orders.

W. JOHNSTON, General Agent, Brandon, Ma

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

**FOWLER'S**  
EXTENDED  
**STRAWBERRY**  
CHOLERA  
CHOLERA INFANTUM  
DIARRHEA  
AND  
ALLSUMMER COMPLAINTS  
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

P. E. DURST,  
THE PIONEER JEWELER,

Importer and Dealer in

GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH, SWISS AND  
AMERICAN WATCHES,  
CLOCKS, JEWELRY,  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,  
Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated  
**RC KFORD WATCH**,  
THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.  
Also Agent for  
W. MILLICHAMP'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all  
**REPAIRING**,  
And satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

**LIVERY.**  
**JAMES S. GIBSON,**  
FIRST-CLASS RIGS,  
STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,  
Buggies, Cutters, &c.  
STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR  
PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.



**LIVERY  
FEED  
AND SALE  
STABLE.**

ROSSER AVENUE,  
BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS.,  
BRANDON, MAN.

**GOOD RIGS**

Both single and double, and the best  
horses in Brandon to be had at all  
hours, and at reasonable rates. Special  
arrangements for commercial  
travelers.

Parties having horses or cattle for  
sale would find it to their advantage  
to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all  
favor us with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD, W. H. GREEN,  
Manager. Prop.

**NO SURRENDER!**

**WE STILL HOLD THE FORT!**  
And in spite of the dull times we are selling more Goods than ever. Our low prices and the fine  
quality of our Goods is what does it.

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF

**Spring and Summer Goods**  
AND STILL THEY COME.

Full Lines of Silks, Satins, Velvets and Velveteens.

Full Lines of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Buntins, Veilings, &c., in all the new shades.

**RIBBONS, LACES, FRILLINGS.**  
**Our Staple Department**

IS VERY COMPLETE.

200 Pieces of BEAUTIFUL PRINTS, in all the New Styles and Colors.  
10 Bales of FACTORY COTTONS & TWILLED SHEETINGS & PILLOW COTTONS,  
SHAM LOOMS, DUNDAS SHIRTINGS, HEAVY DUCKS and DENIMS,  
COTTON BAGS, &c., &c.  
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CRETTONNES, LACE CURTAINS,  
FINE BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and ALL-WOOL CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS,  
COCOA MATTINGS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.  
CORNICE POLES and ORNAMENTS, a Full Stock.

**Boots and Shoes.**

We feel satisfied we can boot all to their entire satisfaction that give us a call, as we  
have just received a large stock of Choice Goods, at low prices.

**Groceries.**

A Full Stock. Always FRESH. Always GOOD. Always CHEAP.  
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

Then be sure and call at the

**TORONTO STORE,**  
CORNER SEVENTH STREET AND ROSSE.

**SOVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.**

Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

JUST RECEIVED AT

**WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW'S STORE,  
BRANDON.**

23 Crates H.H.D's Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored  
Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delf Crockery and Glass-  
ware. Direct importation.

200 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirtings, Shirtings,  
Cottonades and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple  
Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor,  
bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and  
Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value  
the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and  
22,000 pounds, or One Car Load of Sugars, all of which are direct im-  
portations and Good Value.

We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all large buyers, to  
see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their  
Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

COME AND SEE.

**WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW,**

New Goods for the Fall, 1883

**H. CROSSLEY**

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Cloth-  
ing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and  
Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy  
competition.

**BOOTS and SHOES**

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER Goods  
at bottom prices.

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS**

Constantly arriving and selling at figures lower than the lowest

**Don't Forget the Place,  
H. CROSSLEY,**

Ninth Street Brandon

**BLOOD BITTERS**  
Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness,  
Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys,  
Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula,  
Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood,  
Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

